

# Georgetown Herald.

VOLUME XL--NUMBER 2.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 8, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 522

## THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

will be forwarded by mail on otherwise to

any point (PAID OF POSTAGE IN THE COUNTY

REQUIRED, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES:

Not paid in advance, - \$1.75

At the end of the year, - 2.00

Liberal discounts to Club subscribers.

No subscription will be discontinued until all

arrearages are paid.

Terms of Advertising in the County Paper.

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One week, - \$1.00

Two weeks, - 1.50

Three weeks, - 2.00

One month, - 3.00

Two months, - 5.00

Three months, - 7.00

Six months, - 12.00

Twelve months, - 20.00

Each additional square (less than half a column

and published for a shorter time than three months)

charged in same proportion.

For Half Column.

One month, - \$8.00

Three months, - 24.00

Six months, - 40.00

Twelve months, - 70.00

For Whole Column.

One month, - \$12.00

Three months, - 36.00

Six months, - 60.00

Twelve months, - 100.00

The above rates are for STANDING advertisements,

(without change.) For advertisements by the

year, with the privilege of changing, an additional

price will be charged, depending upon the number

of changes desired. A very liberal discount will

be made to yearly advertisers who wish to occupy

several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6

lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per

year.

Annual advertisements are allowed 1 square, changeable

at pleasure, for \$15 two squares, for \$25 three

squares (paper included) for \$35.

No credit on advertising, except to yearly cus-

tomers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not marked by the advertiser

with the desired number of insertions, will be con-

tinued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Yearly or half yearly advertisers are allowed the

privilege of quarterly changes, without additional

charge.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other ad-

vertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly

limited to their own immediate and regularly

business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is

not considered as including that of its individual

members.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a

specified number of insertions will be continued

until ordered out, and payment exacted accord-

ingly.

Call on persons to become candidates charged

as other advertisements. Announcing candidates

for State or County officers, advertising rates, to be

paid in advance.

No advertisements can hereafter be inserted

rationally, except on presentation of receipts of debts,

marriages, and preceding appointments.

No advertisement to be considered by the year

unless specified by contract between the parties.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be

## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank among

Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Mu-

seum, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its literary

course is the same as that of Yale College, while

its scientific course embraces all the best portions

of the course at West Point.

For course men designed for practical business

there is a course of three years, which a thorough

knowledge is imparted in agricultural Chemistry,

Physics, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Principles

of Commerce, and Book Keeping. In this

practical feature the College is believed to be

unparalleled. Its high aim is to furnish American

scholars, and American business men. The rapidly

increasing number of Students in attendance is

proof of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment,

whose permanency is doubtful, and whose diploma

is therefore of uncertain value. It is in a position

to exercise and maintain a wholesome discipline

without the fear of extinguishment, and to require

of its students every thing scholarly and manly

in the department. It has boarding arrangements

adapted to all classes of students, and so adjusted

as to avoid the dangers inseparable from the prac-

tice of boarding 150 or 200 young men into one

building. Students for the military can board for

\$1 per Colleague year. Others of known good

character, for about \$45 or \$50 while those who

may prefer boarding in private families can do so

for from \$20 to \$30. No student is allowed

to board in any family but such as the Faculty shall

approve; and a strict but kind supervision is exer-

cised by the faculty over every student wherever he

may board. The scholastic year is divided into

two sessions. The first commences on the 1st

Monday in September; the second, on the first

Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition

\$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by application

to the President, Rev. D. R. Campbell, L. L. D.

S. F. GANO, Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

March 1, 1855-1-10.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

WILL OPEN ON THE

3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been perma-

nently secured. He brings with him a repu-

tation as an accomplished and successful instructor

of youth, warranting the belief that no institution

can surpass this in all that is necessary to prepare

young men for College most thoroughly or in the

most judicious and well ordered education.

TERMS per session of 5 months - In advance

Tuition in Primary Department, - \$10.00

Higher Branches, - 15.00

Additional charges for fuel, etc., - 1.00

Payment made to the Principal or the Treasurer

of the College. F. C. McALLAN, Sec'y. Com.

March 1, 1855-1-10.

GEORGETOWN

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The 5th session commences Janu-

ary 22, 1855.

DRAWING,

PAINTING,

EMBROIDERY,

FRENCH,

VOCAL MUSIC,

MUSICAL PIANO, &c

together with all the usual branches of a

THOROUGH ENGLISH COURSE

TERMS per session of 20 weeks in

## TEXAS

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE.

Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS AT

LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS, AND REAL ESTATE

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. OFFICE

TO THE INTERESTS OF NEW RESIDENTS. REGISTERED

for sale in all parts of the state, full exhibits of land

and accurate descriptions also registers of town and

city lots. Lands located and sold. Claims

against the STATE OF TEXAS collected and ad-

justed, and remittances made by exchange on New

Orleans or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country

and the land system insure superior locations and

the best titles. Strangers looking at Texas may al-

ways have some leading items and useful hints at

the office of this agency.

Registers open for examination.

Office on Congress Avenue.

R. C. FREEMAN, JR., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R. FAY-

MAN.

March 1, 1855-1-10.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

IT will be remembered, that, in the beginning

of the revolution, in 1836, Texas offered her

boundaries to land to volunteers to serve in her ar-

mies.

We can now offer, to the survivors, and heirs of

those who thus served, the recovery of all the lands

granted by the Government of Texas land claims

regardless of date or character, whether Spanish,

MEXICAN, OR AMERICAN, SCIENTIFIC, OR HED-

WARDS. Having complete access to the Minor rolls,

Major, Records, and other documents in the Public

Office at Austin City, we enjoy superior advan-

tages for investigation of all kinds in regard to claims.

We will give particular attention to the recovery

of lands illegally sold, for taxes or otherwise, and

to estates which have suffered from mismanagement

of agents or administrators.

To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES FOR LOCA-

TIONS, we can offer particular inducements. Our

thorough and intimate knowledge of the vacant

lands and surveys of the state, obtained from per-

sonal inspection, insures the most favorable locations

and perfect titles.

Less expensive, and close attention to the LAND

SYSTEM and an accurate knowledge of the different

classes of titles, together with the large amount of

land registered in our office for sale, enables us to

furnish prompt and reliable information, and assis-

tance to persons desiring good homes, and to afford

superior advantages to those wishing to make safe

and profitable investments.

We are offering FOR SALE LANDS in every part

of the state - improved and unimproved, of every

variety, and in tracts to suit purchasers; also town

and city lots. In short every kind of real estate on

the most favorable terms.

To persons having land in Texas for sale, we

would say, that we keep books, in which are regis-

tered descriptions (furnished by the owners, or ob-

tained by personal inspection) and full exhibits of

title deeds, all tracts to be sold, thus furnishing a

cheap and effective mode of advertisement. If de-

sired, we will examine land in any part of the state,

ascertain its value, and report faithfully. Register-

ing for one dollar.

We invite the attention of MERCHANTS, MECHAN-

ICS, and individuals to our office, in furnishing a speedy

and effective mode of collecting.

By activity, energy, and fidelity to the interests

of our employers we hope to merit the confidence of

the business public.

Office on Congress Avenue.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,

March 1, 1855-1-10.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned would notify this friends and

## OUR BABY.

BY STROOKS, O. O.

At our house, at home, we've a sweet lit-

tle baby,

As fat as a 'coon in the fall;

And for mischief, fun, music, or what-

ever it may be,

Of him he's the general of all

With cheeks like too roses,

The prettiest of noses,

Endeared is our Moses,

By every fond tie;

In fair and foul weather,

He serves as a tether,

To bind us together -

My baby and I.

From morning, full blossomed, till night

draws her curtain,

His merriment for employment ne'er fail;

And though hushed be his gabble, of merriment

we're certain.

When he drags the old cat by the tail,

Now culling, and bawling,

And filling and sprawling,

And mauling and squalling,

At work and at play;

In the dish-water puddling,

Or jowler pack saddling,

Or about fiddle faddling,

He passes the day.

Tho' his third year is ended this present

September,

He's equal to any at five;

At two, he could "put out" as well, I re-

member,

As the best "shoulder-striker" alive.

In consideration

Of his qualification,

I'm in contemplation

Of placing him where

All the Mrs. Duncans

And all Mrs. Funks

Will say he's "some pumpkin" -

And that is - "The Fair."

There's naught can escape his minutest

inspection,

Displayed on the toy sellers' boards;

And he helps himself, too, without fear

of detection.

To the delectable pantry affords;

He's just in condition

To meet competition.

At the grand exhibition,

The rogue, with two eyes!

There's one thing - depend on't;

To make a quick end on't,

If he can by hand on't -

He sure takes the prize.

War Budget from the Crimea--</



Circuit Court and a large number of citizens. The proceedings of the Bar will be found in another column. —*Lexington Observer.*

## EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.

This is the natal day of the Father of his Country—George Washington—being the 123d anniversary of his birth. At sunrise, the booming of artillery and the merry chiming of church bells, awakened the drowsy citizens, and by 10 o'clock the streets presented a holiday appearance, and various military were under arms.

Who can look back upon the deeds of our forefathers, and picture in his mind the privations they endured and the glorious victories they gained, without feeling his breast heave with patriotism. Who can look back to the time when those noble patriots who stood holdly with the gallows staring them in the face, and framed the Declaration of Independence, without feeling an honest pride and fixed determination to stand by the country 'right or wrong,' which has been so dearly bought?

The day was bright and clear, and thousands flocked to Independence Hall, to gaze upon all that is left of the soul-stirring scene which resulted in the achievement of our Independence. In the afternoon, the Hall, which has been recently renovated and decorated with the portraits of a number of the illustrious patriots of '76, was formally reopened by the Mayor in the presence of the City Councils, the Richmond Blues, (who are on a visit to this city,) and several of our own military companies. The day passed off pleasantly.

I was pleased to see that the Attorney-General has at length called the attention of the Court to an abuse which has long existed in the entering of 'straw-bills' for noted criminals. It has been the practice for some years past, upon the advent of burglars, horse-thieves, counterfeiters, and such characters to send for a man of 'straw,' [one of those worthless fellows who can always be found at one of the numerous taverns near the Courts,] and by paying him from \$10 to \$50, get him to enter the required bill by swearing that he owns property unincumbered to the amount of \$10,000 or \$20,000, which has no existence except in imagination. The bail entered, the thief runs away, and the bail looks out for another customer. A warrant has been issued for one of these perjurers, and we expect soon to see the guilty wretch in the penitentiary.

The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, sailed for the African station to relieve the Constitution. On leaving the navy yard, the Jamestown grounded on the flats below the city, but will be got off without serious damage.

All the new officers appointed by the Governor have entered upon their duties, and they tell some funny jokes about themselves at their first day's experience. The new Bank Inspector held an inquest over a hoghead of tobacco, and did not find out his mistake until he enquired whether it was No. 1. Querciton. The new Harbor Master who wanted the captain of a ship to 'rig' in his jibboom, which extended over the wharf, contrary to the law, hailed the skipper with 'Hello! there—haul in your taffrail, or I will fine you!' 'You had better learn the stem from the stern of a ship first,' growled the captain. The taffrail is the railing around the stern, and the jibboom extends from the bowsprit. However, they all take it good naturedly.

The workmen in the Navy Yard are as busy as bees, and the aggregate sum they receive per month is about \$60,000, which is promptly paid in gold and silver. The steam frigate Wahash, is a most beautiful model, and when finished will undoubtedly be the finest craft afloat. The two new light ships will be completed in a couple of months. Commodore Stewart has ordered the chips and other refuse wood about the Yard to be distributed among the deserving poor. Within the past two weeks nearly a hundred cart loads were disposed of gratuitously to widows who were in a needy condition.

The foreign news is always awaited here with the utmost interest and anxiety. The recent arrival by the Baltic brings us Liverpool dates to the 10th. A new Ministry has been formed in England by Lord Palmerston, after ineffectual attempts had been made by the Earl of Derby, Lord Lansdowne, Sir John Russell, and the Earl of Clarendon. The new ministry is composed almost entirely of the same men as the old one, with the exception of Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of New Castle, and Sir John Russell, who have gone out, and Lord Palmerston, who comes in to take charge of the War Department. At the request of the new Premier, Peel has resigned the post of

week, and was to re-assemble on the 15th inst. Nearly £3,000,000 or \$16,000,000, have been voted for war purposes. Affairs before Sebastopol remain unchanged. It is reported that the Turks have gained a victory over the Russians on the Danube—that a mutiny had occurred among the French Zouaves in the Crimea, and that 400 of them had been sent prisoners to Constantinople. The demand for flour and wheat is but moderate and prices have a downward tendency.

One of the most important items of news by this steamer to Philadelphia is an announcement of the fact that on the arrival of the steamer City of Manchester at Liverpool, on her last trip out, she was taken possession of by the English Government to carry troops to the Crimea. The Manchester is one of the line of steam vessels which have been plying between this port and Liverpool for several years past, and she has conveyed a large portion of the goods which have been transported to and from the two ports. Two of the vessels of the line, the City of Glasgow and the City of Philadelphia, have been wrecked within the last year, and the seizure of the City of Manchester by the Government, will almost wholly break up the direct communication by steam vessels from this port to Liverpool. Our merchants and reporters are much vexed, as they will be compelled to much delay and derangement of their mercantile operations by this unexpected event.

Two attempts have recently been made to commit suicide here, with no other exciting cause than the pressure of want. The other morning a man was found lying upon a vacant lot, apparently in a dying condition. He was removed to the Hospital, where a vial was found in his pockets labelled 'Laudanum,' and a letter signed 'Henry Hatham Barclay,' stating that he belonged to New York city, and that he had committed suicide by taking laudanum, because he 'considered death preferable to want and poverty.' By the use of the stomach pump and great exertions on the part of the physicians, he was restored to consciousness, and it is hoped is now out of danger. A respectable dressed young woman was since found at about 2 o'clock in the morning, sitting upon a door-step in a state of stupor. It appears she had taken three vials of laudanum, which being too much to operate fatally, had been thrown off her stomach. She stated she had been driven to make the attempt upon her life by want. She was taken to the Almshouse.

The Richmond Light Infantry are making a visit to our city. They have been hospitably received and entertained by our military folks, and will be feasted and flattered in the most approved style. They are a fine, soldierly looking band of men, and make a splendid appearance.

Flour is steady at \$6 75 @ \$9 per bbl. for standard and good straight brands. Rye Flour is dull at \$5 91 @ \$6. Corn Meal is held at \$4 25 per bbl. for Penna. There is but little Wheat offering; fine white, to arrive; \$2 20 per bushel; good red at \$2 11. Rye is in demand at 12c. Corn—Yellow at 93c.

Cloverseed is quiet, with but very little offering, and prices range at \$6 25 @ \$6 37 1/2, from wagons, and \$6 62 1/2 per bushel from store.

## POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.—HON. S. A. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Two regrets which we expressed some days ago upon seeing the announcement that the Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, has declined a re-election to Congress, has been greatly increased upon reading his late speech upon the naturalization laws, and know nothing but our increased regret grows out of the fact that we find in this speech such evidences of high intellectual endowments, and of elevated and sound statesmanship, that we cannot but lament the absence from the next Congress of one so eminent, so qualified to exert a salutary influence upon its deliberations. Mr. Smith has served but a single term, and declines a re-election in opposition to the earnest wishes of an over-whelming majority of his constituents. He has demeaned himself with that modesty which becomes a young member of Congress; but when he has addressed the House he has impressed the members with a high appreciation of his talents, his boldness, his frankness, and his devotion to true democratic principles. The speech now before us shows that he is a clear and bold reasoner, a fearless statesman, and a determined patriot. He investigates known wrongs systematically, and exposes its dangers and its deformities with a power that will satisfy the reader that his positions are the result of profound reflection and deep research. It is our purpose to give the speech entire at an early day; but at present we can only make room for an extract in regard to the political intermeddling of clergymen, which contains sentiments so judicious in accordance with our own views, and as well worthy of study, that we cannot defer its insertion.

We commend the extract to the earnest attention of our readers. It is as follows:

"I will now turn my attention to its avowed principles. These consist in the repeal of modifications of the naturalization laws, and the proscription of the Catholic religion. Of the first of these assumed principles I have already spoken, and must now content myself with submitting my views on the divine pretensions of this modern inquisition. I do not come as the advocate of the Catholic religion, or the apologist of the Catholic faith; believing, as I always have, in the religious doctrines of my ancestors, I at an early day in my life, and in the religious doctrines of the Catholic Church, and these early impressions have never been removed. I dissent from its doctrines, and its heresies, and I dissent from its pretensions. In religion I oppose Catholics, as in politics, I do; because, believing the masses of both to be honest in their motives and sincere in their intentions, but wrong in their doctrines.

"I am a Protestant because I believe in the teachings of the Bible, and its religion of our Saviour. But while I am strong in my own faith, I scorn to proscribe others who differ from me in religious sentiment. I do not seek to drive down into the hearts of men to ferret out their religious dogmas, but would secure to every denomination their constitutional right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. Who does not deplore the melancholy spectacle now presented by the church in this free and happy country on account of the political aspirations of large numbers of the clergy? Political discussions have entered their annual and general conferences, and sectional controversies have usurped the time devoted by the fathers of the church to the exposition of the Word of God.

"Already have we seen its baneful influence on the most powerful branch of the Protestant church in America. Divided by its sectional strife, and torn asunder by the ambition of a portion of its clergy, not being able to live together in peace and harmony, it has sought contentment in a dissolution of its union, and a division of its ecclesiastical government. Other denominations are said to be following in the same wake; and the new volume now opened to record the history of religious persecution and intolerance in America, may we well fear that the church will be stripped of its holy canopy, and be clothed in the tattered rags of religious fanaticism? Its moral influence destroyed by its own internal dissensions, its ancient glories must be laid low in the dust. The majestic pillars which support the scared edifice must crumble and fall.

"And one prodigious ruin shall fall. Sir! I reverence the American clergy; and what I say of them in reference to their political conduct intended to apply only to those who, in disregard of their holy calling, seem to usurp the place of the politician, and control, by their clerical influence, the legislation of the country. Such a course on their part can only lead to disputes and contention between the different denominations of Christians, and cause a sinful world to distrust the sincerity of every branch of the Church of God.

"But we are told that one of the purposes of the movers of this new order of things is to counteract the secret and mischievous designs of Romanism! If the republic were imperilled, as they claim that it is, is theirs the way or their means to ward off the evil? The founders of the confederacy foresaw the danger that in after times might menace its stability, and as they hoped, securely shielded it from the reasonable designs of all internal foes. It is now discovered that our forefathers were not the seers of our admiring has credited them to be; that the so-much-talked-of 'charter of our liberties' is but ink and parchment; and the supposed impregnable barrier it offers against the ambitious designs of all religious 'dominions and powers' but a flimsy paper wall. Roman Catholicism, after having lost its power over the poor ignorant masses of Europe, the servants of these despots now discover in the act of raising itself into the first places of this, the first and most enlightened, the purest and freest nation.

"And how do they propose to avert the monstrous evil they pretend to see lurking about the body politic? A union of Church and State, directly or indirectly, would be a consummation so damning that we cannot with calmness contemplate even its remote possibility. Romanism is openly charged with such a design. And how do they accusers propose to save the country from the danger they pretend to have discovered? Their plan has at least the merit of originality. Their proposition is first to proscribe all who profess the Catholic religion; then to disfranchise all who happen to be born in a foreign land; and then, by way of a brilliant finale, to take the government under their own fostering care.

"And who are these saviours of the republic? Who are these, in clerical robes, who summon Israel, not to her tents, but into midnight conclaves—into companionship with all the ungodly imps of the Times? Are they not the 'three thousand preachers' of the North, who, hardly a twelvemonth ago, appeared at the bar of the Congress of the United States and attempted to intimidate the representatives of the American people by protesting, in the name of Almighty God, against the passage of the Nebraska bill, and claiming, by virtue of their high calling, to control the legislation of the country? In the darkest days of ignorance and religious superstition the world has never known. Popery has never claimed greater power; and now, with unblushing front, these men speak with horror of the temporal power claimed by the Pope, and call upon us to aid them in exterminating the Catholic religion from our land! O, Shame, where is thy blush! We have fallen upon strange times, I

have been taught to believe that Protestantism was the religion of the Bible; that it was the only true exponent of the doctrine of Christ; that it was inviolable, and was marching on conquering and to conquer, reclaiming the world from superstitious error and priestly deception; that it was designed to carry the truths of the Gospel to every portion of this globe, 'where the ocean rolls a wave or the earth bears a plant.' But, sir, I do not believe this to be accomplished by nanking war upon other religious creeds or by the ministers of the Protestant Church forsaking the cause of their Holy Master to mingle in the secular concerns or sectional strife of the times. 'Reader unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' was the advice which Jesus gave his followers. Upon this advice the Protestants have acted, and through tribulation and trials they have marched steadily onward, achieving victories for their cause which an army with banners could not have done. I have not had any fears of their ultimate success; but I do not believe that this success can be hastened by an alliance with the political aims of the day. It is not necessary now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, after having fought so many battles in the sun, and achieved so many triumphs, to connect themselves with any secret political association, composed of the fanatic of every hue, the malecontents of every political party, the renegades from every religion, and the scoundrels at all—such as have enlisted under the piratical flag of *Know Nothingism*.

Let the success which has attended the open, manly advocacy of their faith, in all climes, animate and encourage them to continue in a course which commands the approbation of all good men, and must receive the commendation of their Master, who has charged them to keep their garments unstained from the world. But, sir, should they be seduced and turned aside from the exalted course which heretofore they have pursued, and enter into the political arena, and instead of preaching peace on earth and good-will to man, they shall raise the standard of persecution and political proscription, the teachings of Luther and Melancthon and the triumphs of the Protestant Church will have been in vain, and we will be thrown back upon the times when it was considered an acceptable sacrifice to God to torture and burn at the stake all who were of a different religious creed.

"We have read the letter lately addressed to H. F. MIDDLETON by the Hon. CHURCHILL ALLEN. It has been published for some time, and appears to be in high repute with the native party, and the admirers of Sam generally. We say we have read it, and for that we expect the thanks of the author; for it is a task of some magnitude, and doesn't pay these hard times. He commences away back in the region of philosophy, and slides into the history of old times before he gets to his subject. He reminds us of Pat, who ran back a mile to get a fair start to jump over a rival. When we get old, some forty or fifty years hence, we may appreciate this part of the distinguished gentleman's lucubrations. At present, his philosophy reads just like twaddle, and his history would suit very well for an English primer or an old almanac. We had an expectation at the start that the writer would get down to tangible things, perhaps, before he got through, and we read on in hope, but he got slowly out of the fog very much scared at ghosts. He has persuaded himself that all of the despots of Europe have been engaged for a long time in a concerted scheme to upset this government of ours, by sending their subjects in sufficient numbers to vote us all out of countenance, and play the very mischief with us generally.

They have been very crafty about it, too. They took care not to send too many at first, so as to wake our suspicions as to their designs. They sent a few year after year until they saw that we were quiet, and then they suddenly opened the floodgates and poured fearful multitudes upon us. The Pope, too, has his own designs on the premises. He is looking to this country to establish his civil and ecclesiastical power. The writer, moreover, is anxious about the bible, and is not satisfied that it is safe, and drags it in to help out the case.

The subjects of these despots are very rebellious, some of them, and troublesome, and are shipped off to this country amongst the rest. One that hates despotism is not likely, we should think, to damage us much, but the writer thinks otherwise. In the last nine years there have been two millions and a half of immigrants into this country; nine-tenths of them Catholics. There are more people in Europe than in this country, and the writer seems to think that they are all coming. Such a crisis being upon us, it behooves all parties to gird up their loins and be up and doing.

The panacea for all these ills, that are now upon us, is, to shut out all foreigners from office, and from the ballot box. Let none but AMERICANS rule America. Hurrah for reform. The Popish plot, or the Spanish Armada, in the days of booby James or Queen Bess, are trifles compared with what hangs over our country. Won't everybody be scared some, and fly into this emergency?

What, then, shall be done about it?—We suggest one desperate remedy in the last emergency? Let's all pack up in time and go to Mexico, South America, or Cuba. If we are overruled by Europe, we can override somebody else. We shall gather force as we go and stop somewhere, and convert some place into the model Republic at last. We propose this as a last resort. We shall pack up and be off, leaving this devoted country to the Pope, the foreigners, and the Indians; and as the know nothings have a lively appreciation of the danger, they had better start now, with our distinguished fellow citizen in the van. He must thank us, however, before he starts, for accomplishing the task of reading his letter. —*Long Item.*

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Best Newspaper in the World. The New York Weekly Herald is published every Saturday morning. Its contents embrace all the news of the great events of the day, reports of meetings, of the State Legislature, and of Congress; important public documents; European and home correspondence; financial and commercial information; and editorials of general interest that have appeared in the New York Daily Herald.

It is neatly printed in clear type, on a large double quarto sheet of forty-eight columns—a book—a directory in itself—and forms one of the best and most valuable weekly newspapers in the world. The greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts of the world. No expense is spared for this purpose.

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Editors of newspapers throughout the Union by publishing the above a few times in their papers will receive the Weekly Herald in exchange for their own. All letters to be addressed to James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the New York Herald, New York city. Remittances must be made in funds current in this city.

**DISMISSING THE IRISH COMPANIES.**—On Thursday afternoon, Captain Procter, of the Jackson Musketeers, in Lowell, not having obeyed an order sent him by the Governor, to return his company's arms to the state authorities, Adjutant General Stone proceeded to that city, with directions to take them wherever he could find them. This was after General Stone had removed the arms from the armories of the three disbanded Irish companies in Boston. Gen. Stone upon his arrival in Lowell, first notified Mayor Lawrence of his errand, and that officer accompanied him to the armory. No person being present to unlock the door, it was speedily forced, and the property of the State removed quietly, and without molestation. —*Boston Journal.*

**Trial of Arthur McMahon for Murder.**—Exclusion of Jurors.—On Saturday, Arthur McMahon, an Irish Catholic, was put upon trial for murder at Troy, New York. When the jurors were examined, they were each distinctly asked if they were known to the defendant, and some of them said they had not friendly feelings toward him, and one said he would not do such a person a kindness. All known persons were excluded from the panel by the defense, and the prosecuting counsel conceded that such persons were unfit to sit upon a jury in such a case. From the report of the *Budget*, it would appear that, without a formal exclusion, that persons belonging to that secret organization are, from that connection merely, incompetent to sit as jurors in a case between the people and a Catholic foreigner, the course pursued by the Court, counsel, and triers, in the making up of this panel, appeared to be in effect equivalent to a recognition of that principle.

**PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN FARMERS FOR 1855.**—There never has been a brighter prospect opened for any class of citizens than before the farmers of the United States for the coming, and probably many successive seasons. Three of the leading commercial nations of Europe, and a fourth—a second-rate power—embracing over 200,000,000 people, are engaged in mortal combat, striving, by every possible means, to reduce the products and resources of each other, and render them unavailing for their own use or that of neighboring nations. Already they have shut up the interior of a continent, that has hitherto not inconsiderable share of the European demand for wheat and breadstuffs. The immeasurably extended and fertile plains of Austria and southern Russia are hermetically sealed against the export of a single ear of the staff of life, and they may thus remain till the close of the present European war. In addition to the comprehensive hostilities that now prevail abroad, Austria assumes the attitude of "the fretful porcupine." She stands bristling

with 500,000 sabres and bayonets; and on the dawn of spring it would not be surprising to find all Europe marshaled on one side or the other of this hostile fray.

It is inevitable, in the withdrawal of the immense amount of human labor from the cultivation of the soil, with these operations insured, that every article of consumption must continue at very high prices, if they do not exceed the present exorbitant rates. Almost every article of food, grain, and vegetables, are worth nearly double their average rates; this, too, when manufactured and other articles of necessity are unusually cheap, and so probably below their customary value. Thus while the farmer is getting twice as much for his crops as he has been accustomed to, he is paying twice for every necessary article required for his consumption.

Labor is the only exception to the advantage the farmer has now in his hands, and this he may reduce to the most inconsiderable point, by the introduction and use of the many labor-saving machines, invented and perfected within these late years for his special benefit.

He may now plow and harrow with vastly better implements; he may plant his corn and other seeds, or sow his grain, with the most perfect and accurate seed sower, he may cultivate his crops with implements adapted to every conceivable purpose; he may cut his grass with a mowing machine, and his grain with a reaper, and rake both with a revolving rake; he may thresh and winnow his grain and shell his corn by machinery; all these and innumerable other operations about his farm he may accomplish by horse or steam power, with a slight expenditure of time, and aid of human intellect and labor; thus placing him in his power to produce, in a great degree, independent of market prices. Let us now complain, then, of high-priced labor! He has first supplied himself with every labor-saving machine he can possibly use with advantage on his farm.

But the advantages we predict for our agriculturists can be realized only by the intelligent and the industrious. If you don't raise the crops, you will surely not be paid for them. Set vigorously to work at once, and prepare your field as soon as the frost will permit; provide your manure, and if you have not enough at hand, to give all your attention to all your cultivated acres, to secure them elsewhere; ashes, plaster, guano, bone-lake, superphosphate of lime, and whatever you can superintend or that of your neighbor indicates as best adapted to your proposed crops, and which can be readily procured, get the best seeds and the best implements; be half-adapted the most judicious system of cultivation; and put every little hand you have about you to the plow and the active labors of the farm, and our word for it, you will have no cause to complain of the occupant of the time, for you will have success you will enjoy.

Farmers of the United States! You have the most honorable calling that ever engaged a class in any nation, ancient or modern—you have now an opportunity of making it the most lucrative—it will be your own fault if you do not improve it. Do not, with the foolish expectation of seeing your sons or dependents succeed better elsewhere, drive or allow them to be drawn away to other more promising (but only promissory) pursuits, mercantile, professional, or otherwise. Attach them to your own honorable calling, and let them impart to it whatever they can bring to its aid of intellect, an industrious vigor, and you will be liberally rewarded in their certain and abundant success.

Our grammars, and those of Webster, are now so much exhausted that there is no danger of filling them to repletion for two years to come, even if a universal peace were proclaimed to-morrow. —*American Agriculturist.*

NAT. WOLFE. P. B. POINDEXTER.

## Wolfe & Poindexter, Attorneys-at-Law.

ATTEND with diligence and fidelity to all business entrusted to them by the courts of Louisiana, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. March 1, 1855—14m.

## The Imported Eng. thorough Bred Horses.

## HOOTON,

WILL stand the present season at the stable of Wells, Ross, & Co., 34 mile South of Lexington, Ky., on the Lexington turnpike, and will be let to wars at Twenty-five dollars, payable when the mare is known to be in foal or transferred. Pasture for mares from a distance at \$1 per month. All possible care taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no responsibility should any near. The season will commence the 10th of March.

## PEDIGREE.

Hooton was foaled the property of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Hooton-hall, Cheshire, in England, in the Spring of 1810; is by Despot, out of a Caton mare, her dam Melrose by Ellerslie, Whisker and Orville. Despot was by Sultan, out of Flenny Dancer by Edouard, her dam Treasure by Camille. Sultan was the sire of Day Middleton, who is the sire of the Flying Dutchman, the winner of the Derby and Leger of 1849.

Hooton was imported in 1850 by Mr. Plantagen, and was considered the best four-year-old horse of his day in England. He was a winner of 47 races, of 63 which he has run; and was owned, throughout his racing career, by those well known turf men Mr. Worthington and Col. Pae. His performance are to be found in the *Pacing Calendar* from 1842 to 1849, and his pedigree taken from the Stud Book—to both of which books the public are referred.

Hooton is 16 hands under the standard; and in shape color a beautiful outquarry brown, strength and muscle, as well as blood and performance, is not surpassed by any thorough bred horse now living.

P. S. As there have been doubts in circulation respecting the character and Pedigree of Hooton we will just refer the public to the following certificate.

D. MCINTYRE & W. ROSS.

SCOTT COUNTY, Kentucky, March 9th, 1854.

This is to certify that while in England in 1851, I received letters from some gentlemen in Kentucky, requesting me to examine into the pedigree of Maj. Plantagen's horse called Hooton. I examined the English Stud Book, and found the printed pedigree of Maj. Plantagen's horse to agree with that given in the English Stud Book of Hooton bred by Sir Thomas Stanley, Hooton Hall, sold by Sir John Ansell, Liverpool. Upon my return from England I examined Maj. Plantagen's horse, having with me a memorandum taken in England, and found the color, shape and flesh marks, to correspond with the English Stud Book, and Sir John Ansell's catalogue, and have no hesitation in saying that I believe this to be the same horse so registered and sold by Mr. Lucas.

W. D. CROCKETT.

March 1, 1855—14m.

Lex. Observer, Paris Flag and Frankfort Courier, copy six weeks and change the office.

BLANKS of all descriptions, for sale at the







